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Lyman's GRIMM ALFALFA



A. B. Lyman

INTRODUCER
"GRIMM'S HARDY ALFALFA"

ALFALFADALE
F A R M

EXCELSIOR,
MINNESOTA.

Why Those Who Know, Insist Upon Lyman's Grimm Alfalfa

1. It is positively the hardiest alfalfa seed on the market. (See Government Bulletin No. 209, Bureau of Plant Industry—Page 21.)
2. The strong branching roots of Lyman's Grimm prevent winter-killing as in common alfalfa.
3. These same roots which grow in time 6 to 20 feet in length and as thick as a man's wrist, provide **drought resistance**, and unusual productiveness.
4. Again these great roots make humus when plowed into the soil, and this humus conserves moisture, thus preparing the soil for whatever subsequent crop may be chosen.
5. Lyman's Grimm Alfalfa plants are extraordinary soil fertilizers capable of transforming the free nitrogen of the air into soluble nitrates through the agency of the nodule-forming bacteria on the roots.

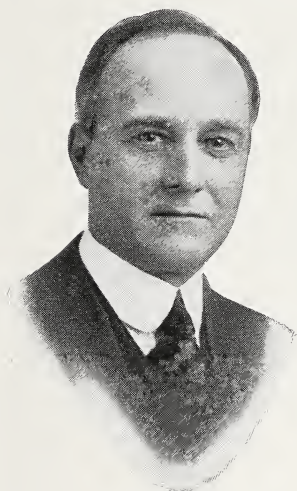
Coming directly from the strain imported to Carver County, Minnesota, by Wendelin Grimm in 1857, Lyman's Grimm Alfalfa has been acclimated to Northwest temperature extremes through 65 years of culture.

Since 1890 when Mr. Lyman discovered Grimm Alfalfa, his entire efforts have been centered upon cultivating this species to an unparalleled point of hardiness. And in this he has succeeded. Lyman's Grimm Alfalfa is absolutely winter-proof, enduring year after year, with full, perfect yields. It is 99.5% or over—**PURE**.

For positive success, depend upon Lyman's Grimm Alfalfa. An affidavit of genuineness accompanies every order.

The Origin of Grimm Alfalfa

By A. B. Lyman



A. B. LYMAN

In 1857, Wendelin Grimm, one of Carver County's early settlers, brought from Baden, Germany, fifteen pounds of alfalfa seed which he planted in Laketown township, Carver County, Minnesota.

My attention was first called to this alfalfa in 1880 at the home of Tobias Ottinger at Victoria, Minnesota, Mr. Ottinger telling of its superiority over red clover. Thereupon my father bought a few pounds of seed in Minneapolis. This was planted and made a perfect stand, only to winter-kill entirely the following winter.

Ten years later, while teaching school in Dahlgren township, Carver County, I found many farmers growing alfalfa. It was named "Ewiger Klee" or "Everlasting Clover", as the children called it. I took a sample of the hay home and my father again bought thirty pounds of seed in Minneapolis. This was planted in the spring of 1890 and made a perfect stand. Surviving the winter, which was one of good snow protection, the next summer our new alfalfa produced three heavy crops, but the second winter it killed out completely.

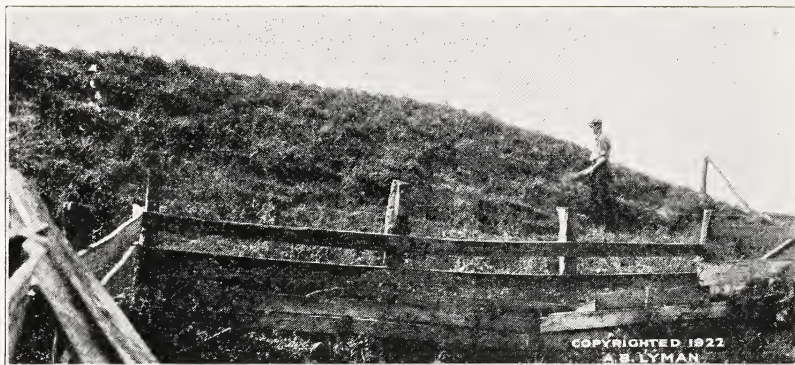
We then began to investigate, and to our surprise found that many of the Germans in Carver County still had a perfect stand. The successful growers were using neighborhood seed that traced to Grimm—the unsuccessful were using outside seed.

It happened that in 1900 I met Professor W. M. Hays of the University Farm. I told him of our hardy alfalfa discovery, and he, accompanied by Professor Andrew Boss, drove thirty miles to investigate. They took three days and made a most careful analysis. Professor Hays remarked on this trip that he was satisfied that we now had an alfalfa for the east. Later he became assistant secretary of agriculture at Washington, and largely through his influence the Department of Agriculture became interested. In 1903 he wrote Press Bulletin No. 20, in which this new alfalfa was named "Grimm".

This variety is now widely known in all parts of the world, and is eagerly sought wherever a hardy species is needed. Grimm Alfalfa will not make as much growth the first summer as common alfalfa, and for that reason many think their stand is a failure, whereas it would be all right if allowed to stand another summer. It begins to grow earlier in the spring, but becomes dormant sooner in the fall. All Grimm Alfalfa shows blossoms variegated in color, but all variegated alfalfa is not Grimm.

The only safe guide in getting genuine Grimm seed, is a record that traces the stock back to Carver County, Minnesota.

" *Lyman's Grimm Alfalfa* "



A 1922 Photograph of the original field planted to alfalfa by Wendelin Grimm in 1857. 65 years of steady growth.

On the farm of Ferdinand Thurk, Section 4, Laketown Township, Carver County, Minnesota, may be seen the oldest official stand of alfalfa in the United States—that planted by Wendelin Grimm in 1857.



Mr. and Mrs. Wendelin Grimm
Little did Mr. Grimm realize that the 15-lb. sack of alfalfa seed brought with him from Germany would mean millions of dollars to American agriculture.

Though in 65 years this field has never felt the plow, each spring brings forth a thick alfalfa growth from the seed originally planted by Mr. Grimm, and since known by his name.

It is from this parent strain that A. B. Lyman has developed his hardy Grimm Alfalfa. Only such seed as can be traced directly to the Grimm plot can be termed **Genuine Grimm**.

In 1914, when Professor C. A. Zavitz of Guelph, Ontario, Canada, and one of America's leading agriculturists, visited the original Grimm field, he exclaimed with enthusiasm, "I feel that I am standing on hallowed ground."

" *Lyman's Grimm Alfalfa* "

The Superiority of Lyman's Grimm Alfalfa in the Opinion of Recognized Authorities

From Page 42 of the Annual Report of the Minnesota Agricultural Society of 1903, we copy the following:

Prof. Hayes: This is a young man (A. B. Lyman) I want to make an example of. When Mr. Lyman told me he had discovered this hardy alfalfa, I said to him, "You co-operate with the Experiment Station and I will co-operate with you, and we will give you a reputation as a seedman." I expect to co-operate in helping Mr. Lyman distribute this seed where it will be used for growing seed. We expect to distribute some of it through the Department of Agriculture that it may be grown in other places and the seed produced even more abundantly than in Minnesota. Ever since I saw those fields and saw the evidence among the Carver County farmers that this was a hardy variety it has been a very interesting matter.

Prof. Spillman, Washington, D. C.: Mr. President, I am glad to see Professor Hayes take the stand that he does. I want to say a word about growing alfalfa seed. I cannot help but be impressed with this paper read by Mr. Lyman this afternoon as of vital importance to the future of agriculture in the State of Minnesota and in the Dakotas. We

have been searching the world for a variety of alfalfa that would do just what this variety does. The value of that seed represents more than a million dollars to the State of Minnesota.

Nov. 22nd, 1921.

Mr. A. B. Lyman,
Excelsior, Minn.
Dear Sir:

Grimm Alfalfa is hardier, starting its growth earlier in the spring, and going into the winter in better shape in the fall than our common varieties. It provides a more uniform stand, a better yield, and maintains a better stand after many years, while our common variety has been in the habit of dwindling out. And last, but not least, Grimm seed purchased from the growers is a guarantee against southern seed, which are commonly mixed with and sold as Grimm through our local trade. A few winters for certified seed is the cheapest crop insurance which can be written.

Yours very truly,
V. V. Clarke,
County Agent,
Plymouth, Ind.



Showing Comparison of Harvests, Grimm with Common Alfalfa

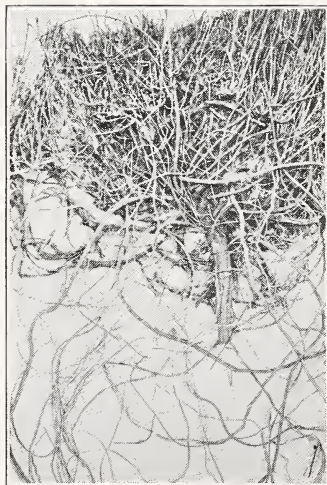
" *Lyman's Grimm Alfalfa* "

From report of Alfalfa Specialist F. Forbell of the Minnesota College of Agriculture, taken from Hoard's Dairyman of September 7, 1917:

During the summer of 1915, 168 fields were established by the writer in Southeastern Minnesota. On 47 of these fields Grimm was sown alongside of Liscomb Alfalfa—a variety which has been developed in Montana and advertised to be quite as hardy as the Grimm. On most of the remaining fields South Dakota Common and Montana Common seed was sown. During the winter of 1915-1916, an ice sheet of from two to three inches deep

covered this section for from four to six weeks. All of the clover, rye, most of the Liscomb, and other common seed winter-killed; also much of the meadows and pastures. But the Grimm Alfalfa came through the winter in excellent condition.

In his annual report in 1907, the Secretary of Agriculture predicted that the further extension of alfalfa growing on large areas is a prize that will be worth hundreds of millions of dollars annually. With due persistence and an intelligent use of present knowledge, the North and Northwest can now begin to collect at least a part of their ultimate share of this prize.



A 36 year old Grimm Alfalfa plant
—not unusual in Carver County,
Minnesota

Note the sturdy, spreading root system—the secret of Grimm Alfalfa's resistance to severest temperatures.

From United States Government Bulletin No. 209, Page 21, by Charles J. Brand, Bureau Plant Industry, Washington, D. C.:

"Recognition of the superiority of the Grimm variety over ordinary alfalfa by Mr. Lyman and through him by Prof. Hayes of the Minnesota Station, marked a third era in the evolution of alfalfa culture in the Northwest. The Grimm Alfalfa is much harder than the ordinary kinds obtained

from Kansas, Utah and elsewhere, and there is even strong reason to believe that it is the hardiest known form of the cultivated plant. It not only endures extremely low temperatures with or without snow and other adverse conditions, but it can be cut with greater safety in the late fall and will bear more abuse in the way of pasturage than any other plant that has been compared with it until this time. There is some disagreement among investigators as to how Grimm Alfalfa obtained its hardiness, but there is no difference of opinion that it is hardy."

Alfalfa

And Its Relation to Agriculture in the Semi-Arid Region

Extracts from B. Byron Bobb's Address Before
Tri-State Convention in 1918.

But to the proof. What will alfalfa do for us? First, it will maintain and increase the humus content of the soil. Second, it will conserve and therefore increase the moisture supply. Third, it will maintain and increase the nitrogen supply in the soil. Fourth, it will immeasurably improve the physical condition of the soil. Let us take these up in order.

Alfalfa Makes Humus

First, the humus. There is no other farm plant that has so extensive and far-reaching a root system as has the alfalfa. These great roots, sheared off by the plow, decay and add an amount of humus little suspected and appreciated less and add it in a distribution most near the surface but extending many feet into the subsoil. Into the surface soil it also incorporated from the growing plant by the sloughing off of leaves, stem and stubble a considerable quantity of vegetable matter. This humus now gotten into the soil begins its great work of preparing and storing food for whatever subsequent plant root may call for it.

Alfalfa Conserves Moisture

Second, the moisture supply. This is a direct result of first getting the humus into the soil and increasing its sponginess so that it can retain two, three, four times the amount of moisture it previously could hold. This moisture, dissolving the more readily by aid of humus and its acids, the minerals, the carbon, the nitrates, becomes the rich soup food, stored and held in readiness for succeeding crops.

Alfalfa Builds Nitrogen Supply

Third, the nitrogen supply. That alfalfa is capable of transforming the free nitrogen of the air into soluble nitrates through the agency of the nodule-forming bacteria on its roots is now so well recognized that the mention of the fact would seem sufficient, though to what an extent nitrates are used by all growing plants and to what an extent the alfalfa will replace and store up nitrates in the soil is not sufficiently well appreciated. To give us an idea how important and costly nitrate is, I wish to quote from the annual bulletin for 1917 of the International Institute of Agriculture. In 1916 the United States used in round numbers, 1,350,000 tons of nitrate at an average cost of \$67.00 per ton. This was before the government used any considerable portion for war purposes, the bulk being used by the eastern and southern states trying to pommel something out of their exhausted farms. Think of those folks first having to put \$90,000,000.00 into the soil in the hope of getting a little more back!

Why Not Nitrate Plants On Every Farm?

The world considered it a great achievement when a few years ago Germany, cut off from her nitrate supplies in Chili, devised a manufacturing plant that distilled nitrates from the nitrogen of the air. But I tell you it will be a far greater achievement when every American farmer installs upon his farm a billion of nitrate manufacturing plants—alfalfa plants—transforming from that inexhaustible supply of 45,000 tons of nitrogen above every acre an abundant and priceless fertilizer without one cent of cost. I want to give in this connection the results or effect upon the land



Mr. Lyman taking a final look at the plump seed pods before the thresher arrives.

of alfalfa growing from two viewpoints. First are the data obtained by a most painstaking investigator and authority on alfalfa—L. R. Waldron. He says that every ton of alfalfa grown on an acre if returned direct or in manure will put into that acre an amount of humus and of nitrogen equal to the amount of humus and nitrogen that a 35-bushel wheat crop, or a 50-bushel corn crop, or a 60-bushel oat crop will remove.

Second are the results obtained by a practical farmer, Herman Nelson, who lives near Williston, N. D. He planted corn on deeply plowed alfalfa sod and obtained a yield of 68 bushels of Northwestern Dent corn to the acre, or about three times the yield of adjacent fields not on alfalfa sod. Sowing Macaroni wheat the following spring in the corn stubble, he threshed out 42 bushels to the acre when the average yield from other fields in that vicinity was but 16 bushels. And the third year 200 bushels of potatoes to the acre was the reward over and above the normal production of 50 or 60 bushels. In these three years Mr. Nelson grew on alfalfa sod as much corn, as much wheat, as many potatoes as ordinarily grow in nine years on ordinary soil. One plowing against three; one seeding against three; one harvest against three; and six years "to boot" in which to again grow alfalfa. It is plain, as some one has said, "Alfalfa works for nothing and pays for the privilege."

The fourth effect of alfalfa growing upon the soil is a physical one. Why do we plow? Largely, probably, to obtain a certain desirable and necessary physical state of the ground. The best, finest, most economical job of plowing that has ever been done is being done by alfalfa roots. Think it over.

Lyman's Grimm Alfalfa



A May 26th cutting of Lyman's Grimm Alfalfa on the farm of Claude C. Dickerson, Ionia, Mich. In spite of pasturing his 5 acres of alfalfa with 65 head of sheep last spring, Mr. Dickerson harvested 10 large loads of hay from his first cutting.

Grimm Alfalfa **The Economical Protein Feed**

To thrive, all farm animals demand protein feed in some form. But the high cost of commercial feeds—of bran and oil meals with their protein content—does not worry the Grimm Alfalfa grower. There is a protein producer on his farm which works year in and year out at a minimum wage. An acre of alfalfa produces three times as much protein as an acre of clover. A muscle and bone builder without rival, alfalfa is a leading ration, both as hay and pasturage, in beef and pork production. For dairy cows, requiring as they do, a high percentage of protein feed, alfalfa has proved itself a remarkable milk producer.

To quote the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture on the forage value of alfalfa:

"No forage crop cultivated in the United States is utilized successfully in so many ways as alfalfa. It is more nearly a perfect forage than any other crop grown in this country. As hay, it is unsurpassed for general feeding. As pasture it has a high carrying capacity and produces large gains. As a soiling crop it is valuable with proper handling. It makes excellent silage and when ground into meal is a good and easily handled feed."

"Lyman's Grimm Alfalfa"

"The Proof Is In The Planting"

Dec. 8, 1921.

Mr. A. B. Lyman, Excelsior, Minn.

Dear Sir:

We have been growing alfalfa here since 1907 and, although sometimes we have had success with the ordinary varieties, Grimm is by far superior to any of the commercial strains as regards hardiness. Even in this northern climate we can depend upon the Grimm to come through our most severe winters with practical certainty.

Yours very truly,
R. Summerby,
Prof. Cereal Husbandry,
MacDonald College.

Quebec, Canada.

The following is quotation from letter received from E. M. D. Bracken, County Farm Adviser, Galesburg, Ill., under date of Nov. 12th, 1921, regarding Grimm Alfalfa:

"In one case the farmer thought he had enough Grimm seed to sow the field but found that he did not and therefore bought some common. About half the field had been sown with Grimm before mixing in some of the common. At the last there was no Grimm seed and all the common was used.

"The next year where only Grimm had been seeded, there was a perfect stand, but where the mixture of common and Grimm

seed had been used, only Grimm was left. There was no alfalfa at all where common seed had been used."

Dec. 19, 1921.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

For the past two years I have planted Grimm Alfalfa seed that I secured from A. B. Lyman of Excelsior, Minn. The first year's planting was a year old last spring and went through a very severe spring, as most of the young alfalfa of other varieties froze out and some of the old also, but this planting is very fine and I took off three cuttings and left the fourth for grazing.

The seeding I did in the spring of 1921 is as fine a stand of alfalfa as I have seen and I grazed it this last fall with eight old sows and some forty pigs and there are 70 fall pigs in there right now and the stand is perfect. I am figuring on planting some more in the spring of 1922 and am sure it will do as well as that which I have.

I can heartily recommend Lyman's Grimm Alfalfa to any one wanting alfalfa that will stand the freezes that come so often in the spring after all frost seems to have gone out of the ground.

Very respectfully,
Robt. Frahm, Pres.
Snyder State Bank, Snyder, Neb.

Lyman's
Grimm
1 1-2 Tons



Common
Alfalfa
1-4 Tons

Scene on farm of John A. Newman, Culver, Indiana

This photo was sent by Mr. V. V. Clarke, County Agricultural Agent, Plymouth, Indiana. Mr. Clarke is very enthusiastic over Lyman's Genuine Grimm Alfalfa.

" Lyman's Grimm Alfalfa "



Common

Grimm

Photograph shows Prof. F. C. Smith of the State College, New York, holding a bundle of Common alfalfa and Lyman's Grimm taken from equal areas in adjoining plats.

Mr. A. B. Lyman, Aug. 30, 1919.
Excelsior, Minn.

Dear Sir:

I am very much pleased to say that the ten acres I seeded eight years ago with Grimm which I then purchased from you is better this year than ever before and although we have had some trying winters, there has been no winter-killing whatever. Other men in the locality who have purchased "so-called Grimm" from one source and another have relatively poor stands and have suffered by winterkilling.

G. S. Newberry,
First National Bank,
Carrington, N. D.

Mr. A. B. Lyman, June 2, 1918.
Excelsior, Minn.

None other but genuine Grimm Alfalfa for me after this. Sowed common and your Grimm side by side a year ago. Just finished cutting a good stand of Grimm while the common was a total loss.

O. Paul Schwefel,
Brownsville, Wis.

Mr. A. B. Lyman, Nov. 3, 1922
Excelsior, Minn.

We have had splendid results with the Grimm Alfalfa purchased from you. We cut our fourth crop this year.

H. W. Troyer,
Columbus Grove, Ohio.

Mr. A. B. Lyman, Nov. 2, 1922
Excelsior, Minn.

I have had splendid success with the Grimm Alfalfa seed you shipped me last spring. I have about ten acres of the finest stand and it is being admired by all who see it.

Chas. J. Hoehn,
Madison Lake, Minn.

Mr. A. B. Lyman, Oct. 30, 1922.
Excelsior, Minn.

We have had excellent results from your Grimm Alfalfa. If I were to sow a hundred acres, it would all be Lyman's Grimm.

H. H. Whitten,
Irving, Illinois.

Mr. A. B. Lyman, Dec. 9, 1922.
Excelsior, Minn.

We are very well pleased with the Grimm Alfalfa we purchased from you. We have tried other kinds here but Grimm is the only kind we have had any success with. We highly recommend Grimm Alfalfa for this country as it is especially hardy.

Francis L. Block,
Ortonville, Minn.

" *Lyman's Grimm Alfalfa* "



Threshing Time at Alfalfadale Farm

Though the seed crop is of primary importance, the straw which remains after threshing, is of considerable value as roughage. In combination with a grain ration, alfalfa straw is being fed with marked success to beef cattle, horses, mules and sheep.

July 26, 1920.

Mr. A. B. Lyman,
Excelsior, Minn.

Dear Sir:

From personal experience I know your Genuine Grimm stands the winter best because I have sown several other kinds. I had thought there was nothing better than Dakota 30, but yours beats it in stooling qualities and rapidity of growth after penetrating hard pan. For me it produces more per acre than other kinds. Though the price of Grimm is more than double that of other kinds, the returns from a field of it over that of another kind lying almost opposite, more than justifies the extra cost in my opinion. Labor, lime and fertilizer cost no more than when the cheaper seed is used. Its winter and drought resisting qualities, its splendid stooling features and its superior yields commend it to me above any other in my experience, and I have sown from five to twenty acres of different kinds of alfalfa during the past ten years. This year I am sowing forty acres, all with Lyman's Grimm. During these ten years I have built up two run down farms until their fertility is the wonder of the surrounding farmers. Alfalfa did it. Men drive for miles to see my thirty acre field of Grimm,

which we are now cutting the second time this season. With favorable weather we expect a third cutting.

Yours truly,

H. S. Schurtz,

714 Main St., Three Rivers, Mich.

Mr. A. B. Lyman,
Excelsior, Minn.

July 13, 1918.

Most of the farms in Dutchess County, New York, are heavy, springy and somewhat sour, with hard clay or shale bottom. For four years we tried ordinary alfalfa seed, liming and fertilizing with a zeal and determination to raise alfalfa at any cost, and had four successive failures. We reluctantly paid A. B. Lyman \$39.00 for a bushel of Grimm seed, but we had the satisfaction of seeing alfalfa coming through the second winter heavier and better than the first cutting. We this season sowed our second field and have the prospect of a certainty for a much evener crop than our first experiment. There is no question that for land such as we are farming, the only hope of getting alfalfa is in sowing Grimm seed.

James Risk Co., Inc.
346 Broadway, New York City.

" *Lyman's Grimm Alfalfa* "



Floyd and Roy Jacoby, Plymouth, Ind. Seven year
Grimm Alfalfa grown on clay soil.

Mr. A. B. Lyman,
Excelsior, Minn.
Dear Sir:

My alfalfa seeded with Lyman's Grimm
turned out fine while many of my neighbor's
froze out with the severe weather Easter Day.

Yours truly,
Stanley Watson, Mgr.
Pocahontas Farm, Blue Springs, Mo.

Dec. 2, 1921.

alfalfa would have made at most a failure.
Your Grimm was still green and made ex-
cellent growth.

Jacob Lof,
Northport, Wash.

Oct. 20, 1922.

Mr. A. B. Lyman,
Excelsior, Minn.

I have had splendid results with your
Grimm Alfalfa. Cut about 80 tons this year
from 15 acres.

Wm. J. Brennan,
Tomah, Wis.

Mr. A. B. Lyman,
Excelsior, Minn.

Your Grimm is the hardest stuff I ever
sowed in the hay line barring none. I sowed
a small piece of "South Dakota" under the
same conditions and only got half a stand.

C. R. Moore,
Trail, Ore.

Nov. 27, 1922.

Nov. 2, 1922.

Mr. A. B. Lyman,
Excelsior, Minn.

I have used your Grimm Alfalfa on three
different occasions and found it to be very
satisfactory, much more so than two or three
other kinds which I had used in the past. I
can say that I have had such heavy growths
of your Grimm Alfalfa that people wonder
how I grow it.

Edward Quirk,
Fulton, N. Y.

Mr. A. B. Lyman,
Excelsior, Minn.

The Grimm seed I bought from you is
superior to any seed we have ever tried here.
As the summer was dry and hot the common

Oct. 20, 1922.

" *Lyman's Grimm Alfalfa* "

To Raise Alfalfa

Alfalfa growing is not difficult. The most important point about getting started rightly is a **firm seed bed**. Fall plowing of the heavy soils is of particular benefit to alfalfa, in that it gives the seed bed time to settle and become sufficiently firm.

However, this matter and the other processes such as "When to Seed", "How to Sow", "Liming", "Inoculation", "Cultivation", and "Harvesting" are necessarily too broad to be covered in this pamphlet.

Write us how many acres you want to put into alfalfa, and we will advise you how much seed is required. After you have your seed, and have thoroughly acquainted yourself with the soil conditions in your locality, you had best be guided by the simple, accurate principles set forth by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture in its various bulletins. Just write the Dept. at Washington, D. C., for the best bulletin on alfalfa growing for your particular locality; also write to your State Farm School, your State Experiment Station and your County Agent. You will receive all the information necessary to successful alfalfa growing.

Farmers' Circular No. 1, published by the Agricultural Extension Department, Emerson-Brantingham Implement Company, Rockford, Ill.—is also well worth having. This is for free distribution.

A bulletin unfolding a wealth of practical information to the alfalfa grower is the recent Minnesota Farmers' Institute Annual devoted to Legumes. Number 35, 1922. Address Division of Publications, University Farm, St. Paul, Minn. Enclose 5c for postage.



Grimm

Common Alfalfa

The Grimm in Comparison with Common Alfalfa

This photograph was furnished by Prof. Philo K. Blinn, Alfalfa Specialist of the Experiment Station at Fort Collins, Colorado, showing typical Alfalfa plants grown under exactly the same conditions.

" Lyman's Grimm Alfalfa "

The Johnson Scarifier

The Unrivalled Seed Saver

Hard seeds comprise from 25% to 85% of all legume varieties. Instead of accepting this annual loss, put your seeds through the Johnson Scarifier and Huller. Enjoy the big profits which seeds of high germination bring. The Johnson Scarifier avoids all crushing of seeds. Its perfect construction declares it the most profitable scarifier on the market today.

Built in Two Sizes

Large Size

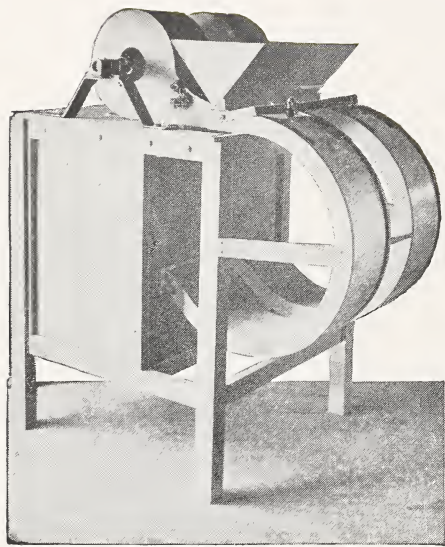
The Choice of Commercial Seedsmen

Height, 6 ft., 6 in.; Width, 4 ft.; Length, 6 ft.; Two 16-inch Fan Wheels; Capacity, 50 bushels per hour; Speed of Fan Shaft, 1050 R. P. M.; Shipping Weight, 500 pounds.

Small Size

Ideal for Average Farmer

Height, 6 ft., 2 in.; Width, 30 in.; Length including Circle, 5 ft., 2 in.; Diameter of Circle, 40 in.; Diameter of Fan, 18 in.; Capacity, 25 to 30 bushels per hour; Speed of Fan Shaft, 1050 R. P. M.; Shipping Weight, 360 pounds.

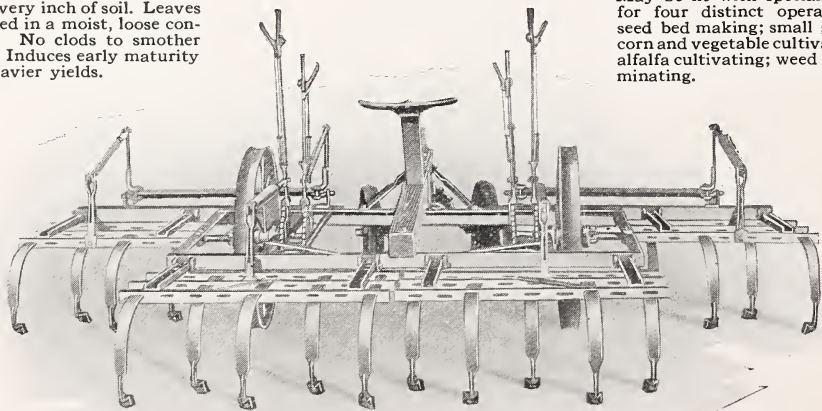


The Light Draft Spring-Tooth Cultivator

For Increased Crop Yields

Stirs every inch of soil. Leaves seed bed in a moist, loose condition. No clods to smother roots. Induces early maturity and heavier yields.

May be fit with special teeth for four distinct operations: seed bed making; small grain; corn and vegetable cultivating; alfalfa cultivating; weed exterminating.



For complete description and prices of the Johnson Scarifier and Light Draft Cultivator.
Address A. B. Lyman, Excelsior, Minn.

Learn Before You Lose

You can expect only a temporary crop from common alfalfa. Severe weather kills it. Why incur this loss, when Lyman's genuine Grimm Seed assures an enduring stand?

Immune to winter's severity, Lyman's Grimm develops earlier in spring than any other alfalfa. When common varieties are but half matured, Lyman's pure Grimm is ready for cutting, thus assuring three to four stands each year. All of our seed is scarified, guaranteeing highest

germination and necessitating but a thin seeding for a heavy crop.

No alfalfa is true Grimm if its history cannot be traced to Carver County, Minnesota. We furnish each of our customers an affidavit (see facsimile copy on this page) certifying that the seed supplied is true Grimm. Each lot of our Grimm Alfalfa Seed is directly traceable through our books to Grimm, whose home was but a few miles from Alfalfa Dale Farm.

*In Prosperity's Name, Plant Lyman's
Genuine Grimm Alfalfa!*

This is to certify that on the 29th day of November 1918, I sold
John Smith, Minneapolis, Minn. --- Fifty ----- pounds of
Lyman's Grimm Alfalfa Seed. I hereby certify that the above mentioned seed
is Genuine Grimm.



Subscribed and sworn before me this
day 29th of November 1918, at Excelsior, Minn.



NOTARY PUBLIC

My Commission Expires March 14, 1921

We want you to test Lyman's Grimm Alfalfa for yourself. Upon request we shall gladly send you and any interested friends you may mention, a free sample of this wonderful species.

Lyman's Grimm Alfalfa

We ship in sealed sacks.

Our alfalfa shows a purity test of 99.5% and over. If you find that it contains dodder, quack grass, Canada thistles, sow thistles, or any other dangerous weed seeds, you can return same at our expense and we will cheerfully refund your money.

All of our seed is scarified by the Johnson Scarifier to assure maximum germinating power. If you are interested in turning 25 to 85 per cent more of your legume seed into profits each year, write us for further description of the Johnson Scarifier, the most economical machine of its kind on the market today.

Shipping:—We guarantee safe delivery. One should keep in mind that express companies give low rates on seed, much less than on general merchandise.

Seed may also be sent by parcel post. The weight limit to any point in the United States is seventy (70) pounds.

A. B. LYMAN *Alfalfadale Farm* EXCELSIOR, MINN.

Two and one-half miles South of Excelsior

An Invitation

*You are cordially invited to visit
Alfalfadale Farm*

*Phone us and we will meet you
at the street car*

References:

Dun, Bradstreet, the Union Investment Co., Minneapolis,
Minn., and Minnetonka State Bank, Excelsior, Minn.